

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for interdicting commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and for other purposes.

Mr. MILNOR moved to strike out the first section of the bill, with a view to try the principle of the non-intercourse system. In support of this motion, he alleged the impossibility of carrying the system into effect; for he conceived that the embargo had been ineffectual from the impossibility of carrying into complete effect, & the proposed system would be as difficult to enforce. He thought that it would be impossible to carry a non-intercourse system into effect, as long as vessels were permitted to go to sea. He had many other objections to this bill, amongst which were these: that altho' it raised the embargo in part only, the permission to vessels to go out, would render the provision for a partial embargo nugatory; that if the bill were to pass in its present shape, it was to be doubted whether any revenue officer of the United States would understand the duty enjoined on him by it; that a time only two days previous to the meeting of the next congress was fixed upon as the day on which the non-importation should go into operation, & thus the bill appeared to manifest a distrust of that Congress who certainly would be more competent than the present Congress to decide on its propriety at that time; that a non-intercourse between these countries would but compel our citizens to pay a double freight to & from the entrepot, without producing any other effect than injuring our own citizens; that goods from these countries, altho' their importation were interdicted by law, would be introduced nevertheless; that the extent of the territory and sea-coast of the United States was so great, that all efforts to interdict the importation of goods must be ineffectual, for they would be introduced contrary to law, thus depriving the United States of the revenue which would be derived from them if their importation were permitted by law. Rather than accept this system, Mr. M. thought it would be better that this country should remain yet longer under the pressure of the embargo; which he had no doubt must be repealed early in the next session.

Mr. QUINCY entered at considerable length into an examination of the system of coercion on foreign nations by means of commercial restrictions. The idea of the efficacy of this system he traced to a deeper root than any administration under this government. It was an error of the American people, originating in a period antecedent to the revolution; it grew out of our colonial regulations. It began to be a favorite belief with the people, antecedent to the year 1760, and was then fostered by the patriots of that day, the idea being also encouraged by the patriots of England. Mr. Quincy entered into a comparative statement of the exports from and imports to Great Britain from America at two different periods, viz. the nine years preceding the year 1775, and the nine years succeeding it, with a view to shew that the average imports into Great Britain from all the world, during the nine years peace with this country, amounted to but about one-thirteenth more than the average imports during the same period of war; and the exports diminished, nearly in the same proportion. From his statements on this head and a comparison of the present relative situation of the two countries, Mr. Quincy drew the inference that this supposed means of coercing the European powers did not exist. He deemed it peculiarly unfortunate that a confidence in this power of coercion had so long existed, as it had prevented the United States from making preparations which they otherwise might have made. He hoped the idea would now cease. In relation to our present situation, he recommended a plain remedy;

comprised in two words: "Follow nature." What did she first dictate for remedying any complaint? The removal of all obstructions on her operations. Mr. Quincy therefore recommended the removal of the embargo, the repeal of the non-importation act and the abandonment of the non-intercourse system. He wished "peace if possible; if war, union in that war;"—for this reason he wished a negotiation to be opened unshackled with those impediments to it which now existed. As long as they remained, the people in the portion of the country whence he came, would not deem an unsuccessful attempt at negotiation to be cause for war; if they were removed, and an earnest attempt at negotiation was made unimpeded with these restrictions, and should not meet with success, they would join heartily in a war.—They would not however go to war to contest the rights of Great Britain to search American vessels for British seamen; for it was a general opinion with them, that if American seamen were encouraged, there would be no occasion for the employment of foreign seamen. A removal of the embargo without adopting any other measure until the event of negotiation had been tried, Mr. Quincy said would, first prevent any collision with the belligerents which might tend to embarrass negotiation; and secondly, would give an opportunity to the country to ascertain what would be the practical operation of these orders and decrees on our commerce; and give an opportunity to the next Congress to shape its measures according to their actual effect. If commerce did not suffer, the knowledge of this fact would supercede the necessity of any other measure, and peace would follow of course; if on the contrary, a general sweep was made of all the property afloat it would unite all parties in a war. Mr. Quincy concluded a speech of two hours in length, by lamenting the state of the country, and invoking the spirit which "rides the whirlwind and directs the storm" to guide the nation to a happy result.

Mr. NICHOLAS replied to the observations of Mr. Quincy on the subject of the legal opposition to the embargo laws in Massachusetts. He said if the laws of the nation were to be resisted in the manner in which he lamented to say he saw it contemplated in one part of the community, it became the duty of this legislature to meet it; it was not compatible with their duty to shrink from it. He could not consent that 13 or 14 states should submit to one. As men vested with certain powers by the constitution, Congress could not transfer the powers to any state legislature or to any town. In relation to negotiating with measures of coercion in existence, Mr. Nicholas asked when did the violations of our rights commence? So long ago that the precise time could not be fixed. When did our coercive measures commence? In 1806. Mr. N. noticed the negotiators during whose ministry abroad these injuries had commenced and continued. Mr. King, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Pinkney, all honorable men, had successively represented the United States in Great Britain. And could anything be gathered from any thing they had ever written or said, to induce a belief that this government had not acted with sincerity? There was the most conclusive evidence to the contrary. Mr. N. said he would ask nothing of G. Britain or France that would tend to sacrifice their honor;—and he wished when gentlemen dwelt so much on the regard of foreign nations for their national character that they would respect a little the character of our own country.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS said he had been decidedly in favor of issuing letters of marque and reprisal at once; he believed it would have cut off all that fungous matter now deteriorating the body politic—for the people of New England were as patriotic as any, and when the choice was between their own and a foreign country they would stick to their own. It was the hot-bed politicians who stirred them up; and it was necessary to do something promptly to put an end to their intrigues. Mr. W. disliked the non-intercourse system throughout. If he could not get war or a continuation of the embargo, he wished, inasmuch as Great Britain and France had each interdicted us from going to the other, to declare that neither her armed or unarmed ships should contaminate our waters. This was a system which required no exertion of patriotism to carry into effect, which could excite no animosities between the North and South. In relation to the non-intercourse, he believed that it could not be enforced, and used a variety of arguments to shew that it could not. If it could be enforced, he believed it would be prodigiously partial. If the embargo was to be taken off and war not to be substituted, if the nation was to submit, he wished to do it profitably. If

the embargo were raised as to a single spot, it was raised entirely to all effectual purposes. Then let your vessels go (said he) without let or hindrance; let them go and be burnt; your merchants will then feel that the embargo was a shield spread over them, and will come back to your protection like the prodigal son, and unite like brethren in the common cause. Mr. Williams said his plan was to interdict the entrance of our ports to belligerent vessels armed or unarmed and lay a tax of 50 per cent. on their manufactures. Great Britain must then either go to war or treat with us. If she was inclined to go to war in preference to revoking her orders in council, let her do so.—But he was inclined to believe that she would treat. If she seized our vessels, however, the effect would be inevitable.—Division amongst us would be done away—all would unite heart and hand in war. Mr. W. replied to a number of the observations of Mr. Quincy—particularly in relation to his position that all obstructions ought to be removed with a view to negotiation. He asked what security had the U. S. if they did all this, if they submitted to such abject humiliation, that Great Britain would treat? Was it to be expected that she would treat more liberally with us when we solicited as slaves, than she would whilst we magnanimously contended for our rights? The gentleman from Massachusetts, (said he) when repeating his creed, had forgotten a part, viz. "Unfurl the banners of the republic against the imperial standard!" This would complete a project he had lately seen proposed from the East; and as to its application, coinciding with the wishes over the water, would be such a project as Mr. Canning might dictate. "Revoke your proclamation, remove the Embargo, and unfurl the republican banners against the imperial standard." Mr. Williams concluded a speech of an hour and a half in length with giving notice that he should move to amend the bill, when the present motion was decided, by striking out all that part of it relating to non-intercourse, and inserting a provision interdicting the entrance of our harbors to any vessel of Great Britain and France, and imposing an additional duty on all goods imported from those countries.

When Mr. Williams concluded the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. NEWTON from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill supplementary to the act establishing certain trading houses with the Indians. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war, on the subject of clerk's salaries in his department during the year 1808. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill to interdict commercial intercourse with G. Britain and France.—Mr. D. R. Williams' amendment still under consideration.

Mr. LOVE called for a division of the question. He thought it might be important, should the house agree to strike out the section, to go much farther than the new section proposed.

After considerable discussion, the question was taken on striking out, and lost, 47 yeas to 55 noes.

Mr. J. MONTGOMERY moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, to prevent French or English subjects from obtaining admission for their vessels and goods into the U. S. by becoming citizens or subjects of neutral powers; and thus defeating the spirit of the laws.

The amendment was rejected, and the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday during the inclement season, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,

January 21.

PRINTING in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16.

Late & important Foreign News.

By the British brig Matilda, which arrived at this port last evening in 18 days from St. Johns, Antigua, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received London papers to the 13th of December inclusive (ten days later than our former dates) and the Antigua Journal of the 24th of January, containing news from Lisbon of the 16th December, from which we have made the following important extracts.

We learn verbally by a messenger from the brig Matilda from Antigua, that on the 25th of January a dispatch was received from admiral Cochrane, stating that he had attacked the French army in the environs of Madrid and completely routed them, with great slaughter on both sides. The English lost 4000 killed.

It is further stated, that a French ship with 500 troops and 1700 barrels of flour, was captured after a severe engagement, going into Guadalupe by the English frigates Jason and Cleopatra. The London papers have contradictory accounts concerning Bonaparte; one says he is said to be at Paris, the next at Madrid.

Basseterre, St. Christopher, Jan. 17.

A few hours previous to this paper going to press, we were politely favoured with the following communication, from a gentleman.

"The Ring Dove sloop of war, arrived at Barbadoes on the 11th instant from London, which port she left on the 10th Dec. and brings the melancholy account of the French army having entered Madrid early in Dec. after completely vanquishing the Spanish army under generals Blake and Palafox, and that sir John Moore was within a days march with 36000 British troops.

A French line of battle ship and two frigates left France on the 28th Nov. with supplies and troops for Martinique. Sir A. Cochrane has also positive information of 3 French ships having left France with troops and supplies, which the admiral is daily expecting to meet off Martinique.

The Portuguese with 2000 men, have taken possession of Cayenne, and by a ship which arrived express from Halifax, we learn that the non-intercourse bill has been passed in America.

We also extract the following paragraph from a Barbadoes paper of the 10th inst.

"The Chub schooner, Lieutenant Croft, express from Halifax, with dispatches for sir George Prevost, arrived here this day at noon. As far as we have been able to learn, they are of the utmost importance respecting the aspect of affairs in America, and were sent off so precipitately; that the Chub in order to proceed with as little delay as possible cut her cable upon being ordered to sea with them."

The troops from Halifax under sir George Prevost have received orders to prepare to proceed to Bermuda where they are to winter, and from thence return to Halifax.—And it is said that some of the troops have actually embarked when the last accounts were received from Barbadoes.

SAINT JOHNS, (Ant.) Jan. 20.

During the last week, melancholy accounts of the affairs in Spain have reached us from various quarters. The sum of these is, that Bonaparte after having annihilated the army of Castanos and vanquished Blake and others of the Spanish leaders, had marched to Madrid, drenching his foot steps in the blood of the patriots and desolating the whole country around. The only printed account which we have seen, will be found above, extracted from the St. Christopher Advertiser, of the 17th instant, which was politely handed to us yesterday.

However, by the arrival of the ship City of Edinburgh, captain W. Cook, on Wednesday last at Falmouth, we have received accounts varying considerably from the foregoing. This vessel sailed from the Mother bank in company with the rest of our outward bound fleet on the 15th December, but parted in a gale two days afterwards. Now there is every probability that at the period of captain C's departure, the event of battles, which from the report of the Ring-cove, could not have been fought later than the end of November, or first days of December, must have been known in England. Indeed, captain C. affirms that these actions were known to have taken place, but attaches very different results to them. The conflict between Castanos and the French is represented to have been obstinate and

beyond description. It stood so nearly in the victory could be ascribed to the Spaniards however partially, were supposed to have acknowledged had been under the necessity of however he had performed

Since writing the above, I have been still further relieved in my apprehensions. H. M. ship Collier, arrived last night, and brings the intelligence, that admiral Cochrane had received a report from some person (supposed to be a French spy) informing him that the French army, eluding the Spaniards had by a circuitous route, effected the possession of Madrid. The conflicts in which they had not terminated in such a manner as to depress their courage, but to inspire them with more resolute and hearty in the pursuit of their independence.

In this manoeuvre of Bonaparte, a division of his army, we may suppose, had been detached to the plan which he practised, almost unparalleled success, and that, upon the death of Bonaparte, was detached to a strong body, with orders to pass and post himself about the left wing of the army. These orders were no sooner obeyed, than Bonaparte made his attack, and the French centre and left wing either entirely dispersed, that any attempt to re-assemble them was altogether fruitless. It is said that there is a vast difference in the scene of action; and that the French must be too far removed to be of any service to the main army. But may not the French, when his arrangements are complete, should retrace their steps and rear of the patriots? We have on former occasions, he has taken such previous measures, advantage fall to him in the future the most absolute success. He aims not to annihilate his enemy. In the glorious struggle, we and we trust, that a similar strategy. It is men of caution to deal with such generals, among other qualities, have shown great wisdom, and we hope this virtue will be in the important crisis.

On Friday last, another vessel, the Sally, captain Knapp, arrived at Falmouth. With regard to this convey, a most alarming report reached us from St. Bartholomew's, that they had been burnt at sea by French frigates; but the report, whence it is received, stamping, apocryphal. The second November a packet had arrived at the former may be hourly with both mails. We understand, that another vessel, has escaped into Fort Royal.

Capt. Collier, in the City of Edinburgh, with a masked battery, entered the road of which place he had taken possession. The battery opened in self defence, the fire of which the enemy was unable to return. A part of their church and buildings destroyed. Capt. Collier, with three of his crew, were taken to the Frenchmen fired upon.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes. His majesty's sloop Fox, arrived here on the 10th inst. The re-captured brig Betsey, from Madeira, bound to windward of this Island, was taken by the privateer sloop Renommee on the following day close to the Cape of St. Vincent. The sloop, taken a cutter from the French, and sent her into the harbor. The boats of his majesty's sloop have recently captured a French cutter, called the Frederic, from Havre bound to St.

beyond description, and at the con-
clusion stood so nearly in equipoise, that
the victory could be ascribed to neither par-
ty; the Spaniards however, perhaps from
partiality, were supposed to have gained
some small advantage. General Blake it
was acknowledged had been so roughly
handled in two or three encounters, as to
be under the necessity of retreating; this
however he had performed in the best or-
der.

Since writing the above, our minds have
been still further relieved from gloomy ap-
prehension. H. M. ship Circe, captain
Collier, arrived last night from off Marti-
nique, and brings the intelligence that ad-
miral Cochrane had received an express
from some part of Spain or
Portugal informing him that a part of the
French army eluding the vigilance of the
Spaniards had by a circuitous route taken
possession of Madrid. The Spanish troops
had not suffered the defeats reported; the
conflicts in which they had been engaged,
had not terminated in such a manner as to
depress their courage, but they still remain-
ed resolute and hearty in the cause, and san-
guine in their expectation of establishing
their independence.

In this manoeuvre of Bonaparte, we mean
dispatching a division of his troops into the
rear of his enemy, we may trace something
of the plan which he practised at Jena, with
almost unparalleled success. It will be re-
membered, that, upon the occasion alluded
to, gen. Davoust was detached at the head
of a strong body, with orders to take a com-
pass and post him. If about 20 miles in the
rear of the left wing of the Prussian army.
These orders were no sooner executed than
Bonaparte made his attack. The Prussians
were defeated, and the fugitives, from the
centre and left wing either destroyed or so
entirely dispersed, that any attempt after-
wards to re-assemble them must have proved
altogether fruitless. It may be objected
that there is a vast difference between twen-
ty miles and the distance of Madrid from
the scene of action; and that these troops
must be too far removed to co-operate with
the main army. But may not Bonaparte in-
tend, that when his arrangements for a ge-
neral engagement are complete, this corps
should retrace their steps and take a position
in rear of the patriots? We know that upon
all former occasions, he has been careful to
take such previous measures, as, should the
advantage fall to him in the first instance, to
ensure the most absolute success. Victory
has no brilliancy in his eyes, unless it be
complete. He aims not to overthrow, but
to annihilate his enemy. But, in the pre-
sent glorious struggle, we ardently wish,
and we trust, that a similar event will not
attend his stratagems. It is believed, he
has men of caution to deal with. The pa-
triotic generals, among other excellent qua-
lifications, have shown great circumspection
and we hope this virtue will not abandon
them in the important crisis.

On Friday last, another of our London
feet, the Sally, captain Knolly, arrived at
Falmouth. With regard to the remainder
of this convoy, a most alarming report has
reached us from St. Bartholomews, that
they had been burnt at sea by a squadron of
French frigates; but the quarter from
whence it is received, stamps it, in our opi-
nion, apocryphal.

The second November and first Decem-
ber packets have arrived at Barbadoes, and
the former may be hourly expected here
with both mails.

We understand, that another French brig
has escaped into Fort Royal harbor, Marti-
nique.

Capt. Collier, in the Circe, has had a
brush with a masked battery at St. Pierres,
into the road of which place he had been or-
dered. The battery opened upon the Circe
and in self defence, the fire was returned,
by which the enemy was shortly silenced,
and part of their church and some other
buildings destroyed. Captain Collier, and
two or three of his crew are slightly wound-
ed. The Circe was so close in shore, that
the Frenchmen fired upon her with mus-
quetry.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes Jan. 17.
His majesty's sloop Forrester, from off
Martinique, arrived here last night with
the re-captured brig Betsey, from Jersey,
last from Madeira, bound to Tobago and
St. Bartholomews; taken on the 4th inst.
to windward of this Island, by the French
privateer schr. Renommee, but recaptured
on the following day close in shore off Bay
Robert, Martinique, by the Forrester and
Acosta in company. The Renommee has
also taken a cutter from Cork bound to
Grenada, and sent her into Martinique.

The boats of his majesty's brig Morne
Fortune have recently captured, close un-
der Morne Bouff, Martinique, a French
cutter, called the Frederick, of 163 tons,
from Havre bound to St. Pierre, with a

valuable cargo of wine, oil, flour, beef
dry goods,

From London papers.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A Cabinet Council was held yester-
day, and did not break up till 7 in the evening,
after which Mr. Hunter the messenger
was ordered to proceed to Spain with
patches. It is said the subject was the
situation of the British army. It is stat-
ed the British forces are to be stationed
Portugal. Transports have been order-
ed to Coruna and Vigo.

The American ship Margaret and car-
penter has been condemned at Copenhagen, a
sold for the benefit of the captors.

A Sunday paper says some minister
changes are spoken of. The Duke of Po-
land, Mr. Canning, and Mulgrave, it
said, are to retire. Lord Chatham it
added, is to be removed to the treasury, a
lord Melville has been offered a seat in the
cabinet.

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, left London
the 10th December, with dispatches for
Paris.

Accounts from Sweden were unfavora-
ble since the rupture of the armistice, the
Russians pushed forward with such an
overwhelming superiority of force, that
the gallant efforts of the Swedes have been
fruitless.

Dutch letters received in England state
on the authority of accounts from Paris
that the answer of the British government
to the overtures from France and Russia
was very detailed, and very favorable, and
that it was generally supposed a peace would
shortly be conducted. A London paper
says "we cannot agree with the Parisian
quidnunc, as to the probable result of the
negotiation."

Austria still continues her military pre-
parations.

A Russian ukase notifies to the merchants
of St. Petersburg, that after the first of
January, 1809, no ship shall be suffered to
enter or clear, from the Russian ports.

Private letters from Holland state, that
Bonaparte has ordered a relaxation to take
place in the regulations enjoined by his Mil-
itan decree respecting neutrals.—By the
decree alluded to, it was ordered that
all neutrals which had touched at a British
port, or submitted to be searched by a Brit-
ish cruiser should be confiscated on enter-
ing a French port, or condemned as legal
prizes if captured by a French armed ves-
sel. It is now ordered, that neutrals shall
be admitted into French ports, though they
have been searched by a British cruiser,
provided they have not touched at a British
port. Bonaparte, by relaxing in the Milan
decree, probably expects that the American
government will be induced to remove its
embargo so far at least as regards vessels
bound to France.

December 13.

Nothing but uncertainty prevails with re-
gard to Spain. We have received no
intelligence of the least importance since
our last; and the public is obliged to rest
upon the imperfect intelligence which we
received on Friday. The vague, but very
positive statement of the defeat of Casta-
nos, and the intended retreat of the British
forces from Astorga and Salamanca is all
therefore we have on which to found our
speculations and conjectures.

It is matter of no little anxiety that we
have so little information respecting the ul-
timate intentions of our own army. We
remain of opinion, that the resolution has
been taken of embarking our troops with
all possible expedition.

On the 14th November Bonaparte re-
viewed his troops at Burgos.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 9.

Several ships are ordered to Spain, to
protect our transports, in bringing of our
troops.

DOVER, Dec. 11.

Yesterday the foreign messengers ar-
rived here.—They were accompanied by a
William Doyt and family. They embarked
about 3 o'clock for Calais.—Mr. Shaw,
the messenger sailed this morning in one
of our small cutters.

St. Andrews Society.

A stated quarterly meeting of the St. An-
drews Society, will be held at John Macleod's
on Tuesday evening next at 6 o'clock.

By order of the President.

Donald Macleod, Sec'y.

February 18.

Birth Night Ball.

THE subscription paper for the BIRTH
NIGHT BALL to be given the 22d instant,
in honor and to the memory of the ILLUS-
TRIOUS WASHINGTON, is ready for
subscriber at the bar of Mr. Caton's hotel.
February 15. d22d

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

It is expected that the legislature of this
state will close their session this afternoon
or to-morrow. On Wednesday a resolution
passed the house of delegates, suspending
the functions of the present managers of the
manufactory of arms. The report of the
committee and the resolutions on this
subject, which is very lengthy, we shall
publish as soon as we can obtain copies
of them.

(Richmond pap. Feb. 17.

Arrived, British brig Matilda, Harriott, 18
days from St. Johns, Antigua. Left ship
Laura, to sail in a week for New-York, and
others, before reported. The brig Three
Friends, sailed the day before, for N. York;
and the British schooner Argonaut, five days
before for do. Saw a brig in the Gulph, sup-
posed to be the Three Friends. Flour, eight-
een dollars. Beef 20, Pork, 30. Tobacco no
sale, there being at least 3 years supply in
the island; Corn and Rice plenty.

New York paper.

The House of Representatives of the state
of Massachusetts, have agreed to set apart
Thursday, the 16th instant, as a day of Hu-
miliation and Prayer, for the two branches
of the Legislature.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

General Joseph Wilkinson, of Maryland,
brother of the Commander in Chief of the
Army, is appointed Governor of the Missis-
sippi Territory, in the room of Robert Wil-
liams, resigned.

The annexed note from the Washington
Federalist was addressed to its editor by Mr.
Gardener's late fellow boarders at Washing-
ton. It is an answer to some misrepresen-
tations of the Monitor, which have been ea-
gerly copied into other democratic papers.

"You are requested to state by the gentle-
men of the Washington mess, that the
cause and manner of Mr. Gardener's leav-
ing that mess, as stated in the Monitor of
Saturday last, is totally and in every part
without foundation; that Mr. Gardener's
changing his lodgings was entirely of his
own pleasure; that at the time he was,
and still continues to be on the best terms
with every gentleman of the mess, and was
never heard by any of them to utter a senti-
ment in favor of a separation of the United
States."

Something Astonishing!—It is ascertain-
ed beyond all doubt—we pledge ourselves
for the fact—that the embargo republicans
in Congress, with very few exceptions, are
the bitter and unrelenting enemies of the
Spanish nation and the Spanish cause. They
pray incessantly for the conquest of Spain
by Bonaparte. And yet these gentlemen
profess to consider that conqueror as already
possessed of too much power, as the tyrant
of the land, and as the enemy of the U. S.
Is it possible that all this can be false and
hollow? They calculate, indeed, with a
arithmetical accuracy, the relative amount of
injury which we have sustained from Eng-
land and France, and they state that the in-
jury from France is only in the proportion of
thirty-three and a third per cent. upon the a-
mount of that from G. Britain. They hate G.
Britain with such a perfect hatred, that they
wish Bonaparte to conquer all the world, al-
though convinced that he is an unprincipled
despot. Can these men be republicans? Their
conduct in this respect, and in relation
to the embargo system, proves them to be
such republicans as were of old described
by the Roman historian, men who, to over-
turn an obnoxious administration, would
clamor loud for liberty, but when placed in
power, would be the first to destroy that li-
berty. *Ut imperium evertant, libertatem
præferent; si perverterint, libertatem ipsam
aggreantur.*

[Freeman's Journal.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Washington Society
of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that
the anniversary meeting of the said Society,
will be held at Mr. Caton's hotel, in Alexan-
dria, on Wednesday the 22d day of this
month, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, where
the members are requested to attend; the So-
ciety will move in procession at 12 o'clock to
the Episcopal Church, where a Sermon will
be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Muir, Chaplain
to the Society. The different uniform com-
panies of Militia are respectfully invited to
join in the celebration of the day.

By order of the Standing Committee.

G. Deneale, Sec'y.

February 15.

The Gentleman appointed to deliver
an Oration has been prevented by indisposition
from preparing himself for that day.

Positively the last day of Miss Sarah Rogers' performance.

AS this day will terminate the stay of Miss
Rogers in Alexandria it is to be hoped
that those ladies and gentlemen who have not
yet beheld her pleasing and highly interesting
performance, will not neglect the only oppor-
tunity they will ever have of partaking of
this delightful and rational amusement.
February 20.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the firm of Craik &
Washington or to James Craik for Medi-
cal services, are once more requested to call
on Mr. J. D. SIMMS and settle their respec-
tive accounts either by note or payment on or
before the 4th day of March next. It is hop-
ed that this request will be complied with, as
suits will be commenced against all delin-
quents.

James Craik.

February 19.

TO HIRE,

Three Negro Men,

ALL of them between the ages of 20 and
30 years. Two of them are good cooks
and house servants. One of the two is a car-
penter also, and the other has been accus-
tomed to drive a carriage, and attending to
horses. The last has worked upon a planta-
tion and is well acquainted with his business.

Enquire of the Printer.

February 20.

eo3t.

NOTICE.

AN advertisement appeared in the Alex-
andria paper on or about the month of
March, 1807, signed by John Thomas Rick-
etts, William Newton, and John Mills, jun.
mentioning that the copartnership of Rick-
etts, Newton & Co. was dissolved, and desir-
ing all persons indebted to said copartnership
to make payment, and those who had claims
to make application to William Newton, as
he was authorised to settle the affairs of said
firm, or words to that effect—

Now be it known, that for good and weigh-
ty reasons I do hereby withdraw the authori-
sation from William Newton, to collect the
debts and settle the affairs of the firm of Rick-
etts, Newton and Co. and I prohibit any per-
son or persons indebted to the copartnership
of Ricketts, Newton and Co. from making pay-
ment to William Newton or to John Thomas
Ricketts, jointly or severally; and, that any
person or persons who shall make any pay-
ment or settlement with William Newton or
John Thomas Ricketts, with both or either of
them, jointly or severally, will act at their
own risk and peril.

John Mills, jun.

February 20.

d2w

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from tak-
ing a note for 19 dollars, given by me to Mi-
chael Rinker, as I am determined not to
pay it.

John Ball, jun.

Feb. 20.

eo3t

Fresh Clover Seed.

50 bushels of CLOVER SEED, just re-
ceived and for sale, at a reduced price—war-
ranted of last year's growth.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

February 14.

d1w

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the
President of the United States—to which is
added a publication under the signature of
VINDEX.

January 19.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the following persons be appointed
Commissioners for superintending the elec-
tions to be held in the different wards of the
town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for
the purpose of electing members of the Com-
mon Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the first Ward.

Samuel Harper, John Muncaster, John
Hunter.

For the second Ward.

Matthew Sex Smith, Andrew Flemming,
Robert Anderson.

For the third Ward.

Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew
Scolfield.

For the fourth Ward.

John Stewart, James Lawason, Ferdinand
Marsteller.

The election for the first ward to be held at
Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—
for the second ward at the council chamber—
for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—
and for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's,
corner of St. A saph and Duke streets.

Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.

January 18

te

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And nowhere else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine Store, No. 65 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases rendered desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and loss of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat and various other Complaints.

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common-lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1808.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child; a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1808.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

TO BE LET.

Comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good lot.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13.

C. BENNETT,

At street, near door to Mr. Gordon's Tavern,

Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper at sixty days—

Fresh Clover-Seed, first quality; English, Herring and Shad Twine; Cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's Kid Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality. February 7. d1w2aw2w

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, four years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.

February 2.

Apply to the Printer.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from John Lawrence to James Russell, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to Joseph Riddle, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 15th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet, and running back 125 feet 3 inches. The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,

AND

T. Brashears,

Executors of James Russell, deceased.

February 9.

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, February Term, 1809.

ORDERED,
That the executrix of George Washington Craik, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Test. ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of George Washington Craik, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, Ex'rx.

February 10

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at a house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords; Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.

LIBRARIAN.

February 6.

NOTICE.

Lost or mislaid, a Certificate for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of such Certificate.

H. Rose.

January 31.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.
10 cases first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gumpowder, Imperial, Hyson, &c. &c.
Iron, Blister Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—and of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, neriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern

Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Brandy.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey,

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, &c.

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Star

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia,

mento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Curraints, Madder, Allum, Copperas, &c.

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandy

Gumpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Long

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Red

Painting Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROFOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms & phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most famous proper and christian names, and the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.

1. A treatise on the English particles and the whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionnaire of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Boyer, Joinson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFET,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

- I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in 10 handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Baskin. This type, although small, is, for its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
- II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

VOL IX.]

Sales at

On every Tuesday
WILL B.

At the Vendue Store
Water

A Variety of Dry Goods
Particulars of which
the bills of the day—
which are on limited
which are established
viewed and purchased
at low prices.

P. G. M.

Cotton and

Have just put

ALMANAC

Containing a great deal
of interesting matter. For
gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Pu

BY COTTON

And for sale

(Price On

The Exiles

A NO

By Mrs. Plunkett—

January 6.

Just Pu

For sale at the Sub

THE LA

o

Man as he ou

Neatly bound in board

one dollar.

ALMA

For the year 1809, by

single one.

Just Re

A large supply of P

WRAPPING PAPER

Dr. Ree's

No. 10, is received,

in a few days.

Subscribers are earn

for their copies, & espe

received but a few num

to pay for one or two n

to pay for ten or fifteen

Joseph M

CORNER OF KING AND

Has R

100 half box

CARS, warranted of

and full contents.

Real Macouba Sm

Rappee do Coarse

20 boxes fresh MU

20 Philadelphia

and 2d quality.

—HE H

A General Aff

of good WINES, LIQ

RHS, for sale.

December 21.

John Gar

Has for sale, at his

W

Muscovado and Lo

and bar. els.

Molasses, West-I

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and

Port, Sherry, and

Coffee, Rice, and

Imperial, Hyson,

shulan, and Hyson-sh

and quarter chests.

1 case black Per

2 barrels Carolin

20 crates Liverpo

edged Ware assort